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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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March 26, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 66 71

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Barometer 29.95

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7901 日四十月二

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1918.

二月三十日六號英港三三

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GRIM STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK WITH GREAT LOSS.

GERMAN STORY OF CAPTURES DESCRIBED AS ABSURD.

London, March 25. London is talking and thinking of nothing but the battle. Crowds yesterday waited for special editions containing Sir Douglas Haig's communiques and Reuter's special wires. The feeling is one of undiminished confidence in the Army. There was momentary depression consequent upon the phrase in Sir Douglas Haig's Saturday morning's communiqué that the defensive system west of St. Quentin had been broken through, but the later communiques were more confident, showing that the Army was holding and that there were no signs of disorganization and no news that any division had been ("").

those heroic rear-guard posts, enabling masses of infantry and artillery to be steadily withdrawn. On the contrary, all accounts suggest that the enemy is bleeding copiously. The message comes through in the form given. There are evidently some words missing from the text of the telegram.—Ed. H.K.T.

Experts are unanimously optimistic in their comments. The *Daily Chronicle* says that, assuming the German losses are at least 150,000, they have sustained a reverse, for they have not obtained a strategical success directly conducing to a decision, whilst they have lost eight or ten per cent of their effectiveness, without similarly lowering the Allies' efficiency. This is a matter of the greatest importance to him at the present moment, when the man-power pendulum is swinging in favour of the Allies. No weakness in the Anglo-French junction has yet been disclosed, and the task before the enemy in the next phase of the battle is more formidable than that yet accomplished.

British Doggedness.

London, March 25. The doggedness of the British defence is illustrated by incidents described by correspondents. English advanced troops surrounded at Vendœuil held out from early on Thursday morning until four o'clock on Friday afternoon. The open country south of St. Quentin contained a number of strong redoubts equipped with machine-guns, and these were enveloped by the advancing hordes, but resisted till nightfall when they surrendered or were stormed. The Buffs and the London Regiment particularly distinguished themselves in two such episodes. In one case on Saturday, twelve machine guns held a ridge against overwhelming masses long after the infantry on both sides had been forced back. There was particularly sanguinary fighting in the village of Morv, where a small body of the British were cut off and fought all night till their comrades, repeatedly counter-attacking, rescued the remnant at the point of the bayonet on Saturday morning. The orderly activity in the rear shows that the spirit of the troops is in nowise shaken by the vast readjustment of the front.

German Claims of Prisoners Absurd.

London, March 25. Mr. Perry Robinson, writing from France, says that instead of making a break which the enemy anticipated, our line is firm and continuous before him everywhere, and, so far from having any notion of being beaten, the moral of our men remains high and magnificent. The German gains are large, but we know that they counted on getting by this time from three to five times further than they have actually got. The German claims of prisoners are absurd. Instead of open warfare, the Germans have before them armies unbroken and full of heart and spirit. As our resistance stiffens, their artillery fire gets less formidable.

Enemy Aiming at Channel Ports.

London, March 25. The Times says it is extremely significant that the enemy appears to have appointed a whole series of new Generals to conduct the great offensive. It was General von Hindenburg, who took Riga in September, that broke the British defences west of St. Quentin, with the resultant retirement of the whole British line between the Scarpe and the Oise.

Broadly speaking, all our forces between Arras and Peronne are moving back in the direction of the old line we held at the beginning of the Battle of the Somme in 1916. The ultimate objective of the German advance is clearly Amiens, whose fall might enable the enemy to threaten our northern line and strike at the Channel ports and endanger Paris. But the Germans have not broken through our armies, and positions are available which are believed strong enough to check a further advance, however formidable. The real test is still to come.

The Paris Bombardment.

London, March 25. There is much speculation as to the nature of the gun which is bombarding Paris. French experts estimate that the highest point of the trajectory is at twenty-three miles. The damage done is insignificant as compared with Gotha bombs.

The ex Premier, M. Poincaré, considers that the Germans have invented a process of trebling the speed of a projectile with a view to causing a moral effect, as shells of such velocity cannot have a powerful material effect.

It is expected in London that the gun may be tried against the shores of England.

Our Airmen Still Busy.

London, March 25. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Our night-fliers all night bombed hostile concentrations, dumps and large guns. Over fourteen tons of bombs were dropped, of which two and a half tons were on Bruges-Dunkirk. All the machines returned. We also dropped ten heavy bombs on important railway bridge's and works at Kurs, south of Treves. Eight of these bombs burst among the railway works. Nearly two tons were dropped at a low altitude on an aerodrome south of Metz. Six bombs burst among the hangars and set fire to them. All the machines returned.

Our aeroplanes yesterday made a most successful raid on factories at Mannheim. Nearly a ton-and-a-half of bombs were dropped. Births were seen on a soda factory, the railway and docks.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GRIM STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

A Struggle for Bapaume.

London, March 25. A German wireless official message says:—A gigantic struggle is still proceeding for Bapaume. The battle is progressing on the Transloy-Combles-Maurepas line. We crossed the Somme at many points between Peronne and Ham. We are progressing between the Somme and the Oise and have captured Chantilly.

The booty is enormous. The English in retiring are burning towns and villages. We bombarded Paris with long-distance guns.

Another Expert's Views.

London, March 25. Colonel Repington, writing in the *Morning Post*, says the number of prisoners claimed by the Germans is far inferior to what supposedly have been left wounded on the field. The number of guns claimed is only a fraction of the divisional artillery supporting the first lines. Only one of our Arches appears to have been fully engaged, while the direction of the enemy attack was fully exposed. The battle will be resumed with larger means on our side without the undue weakening of others which may be attacked. Consequently, we are entitled to regard the events with calm confidence.

German Generals Decorated.

London, March 25. According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Berlin says that the Kaiser, at Main Headquarters on March 24, conferred upon Marshal von Hindenburg the Iron Cross with gold rays, which, up to the present, had only been conferred upon Prince Blucher and General von Ludendorff. He also conferred the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross on Departmental Chiefs at Headquarters, oakleaves etc. on the rest of the Departmental Chiefs, together with the Kaiser's portrait with his signature, the date of battle given being March 21 to March 23.

Enemy Repulsed with Great Losses.

London, March 25. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The battle continues with great violence on the whole front.

We heavily repulsed powerful attacks yesterday afternoon and last evening to the north of Bapaume. The Germans at only one point reached the trenches, from which they were immediately thrown out.

Our fire stopped attacks elsewhere before our positions, the enemy being driven back with great loss. Fresh hostile attacks developed during the night and this morning in this neighbourhood and also south of Bapaume. Our counter-attacks to the south of Peronne drove back enemy parties who had crossed the river between Lincourt and Brie.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

Japan and the Question of Intervention.

London, March 25. The *Daily Mail* learns from Tokyo that in the House of Peers, Count Terauchi, replying to an interpellation, said that the Government had not considered the question of intervention in Siberia because Japan was not menaced by the presence in Siberia of numerous prisoners of war, whose power was negligible.

Another Statement.

London, March 25. The *Times*' correspondent at Tokyo says that, despite political disruption, which is likely to reach a climax in the resignation of the Cabinet, there is indisputable evidence that Japan is preparing to enter Siberia after a declaration of her motives and objects to the Russian local authorities.

The *Times*' correspondent at Peking says that Colonel Semenoff's movement against the Bolsheviks is receiving substantial support.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Enemy Offensive Expected Soon.

London, March 25. Mr. Ward Price, writing from the Italian Headquarters, says that a great enemy offensive in the Trentino is expected in two or three weeks, when the snow has cleared from the mountains. Besides powerful preparations in the rear, the Austrians at the front are trying to sap the Italian spirit by distributing mendacious literature.

U. S. WAR SECRETARY IN LONDON.

London, March 25. Mr. Baker, the American War Secretary, has arrived in London.

NAVAL CHANGES.

London, March 25. Vice Admiral Sir Richard Peirse has been promoted Admiral in succession to Admiral Sir Edward Bradford, who has retired at his own request in order to facilitate the promotion of younger officers.

ENEMY'S AIRCRAFT LOSSES.

London, March 25. A French official statement says:—From February 15 to March 15, fifty-two enemy aeroplanes were brought down or set afire, while fifty others were disabled. We lost twenty-nine machines.

AIRSHIP PASSES OVER CRETE.

London, March 25. The Greek War Ministry announces that on the evening of the 21st instant, an airship appeared over Crete, travelling northward.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RECENT NAVAL ACTION.

Details of the "Scrap" off Dunkirk.

London, March 25.

An eye-witness's narrative of the destroyer action at Dunkirk on the 21st instant states that the British destroyers *Botha* and *Morris* and the French destroyers *Méhul*, *Magon* and *Bouchier* were patrolling the Channel at dawn when they heard firing northwards; the enemy in a futile manner bombarding deserted French watering places.

The Allied craft, the *Botha* leading, made full speed towards the fire, firing star shells, which caused the raiders to disappear. The Allies then searched to the north-west, still using star shells, and presently they sighted the shadowy outline of an enemy division, sneaking off in the darkness and mist. They immediately fired heavily and a running fight ensued.

The *Morris*, emerging from the enemy smoke-screen, cut off and torpedoed a large destroyer, which blew up and sank.

The *Botha*'s main steampipe was severed by a shell, but she fired both torpedoes at the leading boats and, putting over her helm, rammed and cut in half the fourth enemy boat. The *Botha* swung round and tried to ram the next astern, which dodged but was pounded to pieces by the French destroyers.

The *Morris* meanwhile relinquished the pursuit in the smoke and mist and took the *Botha* in tow.

French destroyers picked up survivors, and these stated that the raiders numbered eighteen, that they were unhesitatingly attacked and mauled by five Anglo-French destroyers.

The remaining fifteen on making home towards Ostend were bombed and scattered by seaplanes, which afterwards fought a squadron of enemy seaplanes, killing four.

The troubles of the raiders were not ended at Ostend, for a sinister occurrence, travelling at an incredible speed, rushed in a cloud of spray across the face of the water, apparently from nowhere. A torpedo struck the stern of a German destroyer, and, scampering through a cloud of spray, the British submarine which launched the projectile vanished unscathed amid a hail of bullets.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN FRANCE.

German Story of Progress.

London, March 24.

A wireless German official message states: In our victory near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere, the English third and fourth armies and portions of the Franco-American reserves were beaten and between Peronne and Ham and at Chantilly were repulsed with the heaviest losses.

General Von Buelow stormed Monchy heights and advanced beyond Wanquet; General Henin is now engaged in a fight north-westward of Bapaume for the third enemy position. Strong English counter-attacks were repulsed. General Von der Marwitz, following on the heels of the vanquished enemy, advanced on Friday night as far as the third enemy position in the Equancourt, Nurul, Templeux, Fosse-Bernes line. He renewedly attacked the enemy yesterday morning, defeating him despite the desperate defence and continual counter-attacks, and made a junction with von Buelow's left wing. We crossed the Tortill sector and are now fighting around Bouchavesnes. Von Huber, having pierced the third enemy position on Friday, some divisions traversed Peronne and advanced southward to the Somme. Ham fell after a desperate fight. English reserves thrown in against us sustained sanguinary losses. We crossed the Croisat Canal; Anglo-French and American regiments brought up to counter-attack were thrown back on Chantilly and south-westward.

A Titanic Struggle.

London, March 24.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters writes: The enemy is now throwing his last ounce of weight and resource into the struggle. Upon the course of the immediate future hangs the issue of the war. A captured airman stated "The offensive is the result of desperation. We must have peace quickly now." Our troops throughout March 23 were very hard pressed by the English, marching legions, through whose weary ranks fresh divisions are continually pouring in.

The magnificent defence which the slowly retiring British line has thus far made assuredly constitutes one of the greatest epics of history. We find in high quarters to-day unbroken serenity, confidence and satisfaction with the general position. During the afternoon of March 23rd, in the region of Ham things temporarily looked ugly when the enemy outflanked us and hurried up cavalry in order to extend the enveloping movement; but a vigorous counter-attack drove back the enemy and restored the positions. When reading German claims remember the extent of the battle front and do not forget the enemy's concentration of guns, which is the greatest ever known. Recollect the awful tetracomb marking the wake of his advance. The French troops on our right, after a lengthy rest, are at the top of their dazzling moral.

Yesterday there was Homeric fighting in the centre of the battle front wherein our machine-guns a number of times had to cease from sheer exhaustion from killing. Never have the British arms so superbly met such an overwhelming test, including the South African contingent and the Newfoundland Battalion, both of whom have been fighting magnificently. The fourth day of the offensive did not bring any surprise, although the enemy long range guns are doing their utmost day and night.

Between Lagnicourt and Hermies the British were confronted by 900 divisions and 700 guns. The preliminary bombardment on the whole front on the first day was the heaviest ever experienced and ranged to exceptional depth. Probably owing to the German gunnery not being so accurate as ours, before the infantry advanced the barrage lifted a considerable distance as the Germans won't hug a barrage as do the British. Otherwise the advance was similar to our attacks, except the enemy waves were far denser. Since the preliminary bombardment the enemy's artillery has shown a tendency to decrease.

The situation at present appears to be that we are holding the enemy on virtually the whole front, although he is pressing attacks very heavily. For example, one village was taken by the Germans, retaken by us, retaken by the Germans and yet again re-captured by the British. At present it is not definitely known to be occupied by either side. There are wide stretches of "No Man's Land" with pockets of the enemy, intersecting our posts.

(Continued on page 5.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph":

Sir,—I was surprised to read in last evening's issue of your paper Mr. Clarkes' letter, addressed to Dr. J. T. C. Johnson, wherein it is stated that I joined the writer in the views and suggestions expressed by him. Mr. Dye must have misunderstood me when he connected my name with his letter. He did see me about the epidemic, but I do not remember having expressed any opinion beyond saying that I saw no objection to the publication of notices in Chinese advising people to consult a doctor when they are conscious of experiencing any of the symptoms of the disease.

Mr. Dye did not mention to me the suggestions as outlined in his letter; nor do I agree with them.

Yours etc.

TANG YAT-CHUA.
Hongkong, March 26, 1918.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

European Charged This Morning.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, Frank Valantin Collins was charged with obtaining by false pretences board and lodgings to the extent of \$166.80, from December 20 to January 12, 1918, at the King Edward Hotel.

Sergeant Blackman stated that there were several witnesses whom he would have to subpoena, but he did not think the case would last very long.

His Worship asked if defendant could find bail if an amount were fixed, and defendant replied that he was only a seafaring man out of a job, but he had no money for either bail or for a solicitor.

The case was adjourned, defendant being remanded in Police Custody.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, O.B.E., state:

Commendation.

P.C. 217 Leung Shu Man is commended by the O.S.P. for pluck exhibited whilst off duty in a recent street robbery case.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chinese Unrest.
At both Wu-chang and Hankow have been included in the second line of defense of the North Army, there has been a large exodus of people. Many employees of Shanghai Chinese firms at Hankow, have returned to this port with their books and valuables. The three river steamers, Aking, Kiangwan and Nanyang Maru which arrived at Shanghai from Hankow recently were all crowded with passengers.

The Rouble.
A Harbin message to the N. C. Daily News say:—The value of the rouble quotations has improved in Harbin causing great excitement in local business circles. The gold yen has fallen from Rls. 8 to Rls. 3 in a period of ten days, the apparent reason being that the Japanese require roubles with which to purchase Manchurian exports. Also the Chinese are speculating upon the possibility of a large demand for roubles when foreign troops are sent to Siberia.

Shortage of Cigarettes.
Not only are matches short, but cigarettes also; and a Walthamstow tobacconist writes the Daily Chronicle suggesting that retailers should be more exacting in refusing to serve children under 16 with cigarettes, as is prohibited by law. Further, he says, excessive charges are still imposed for matches, and that wholesalers who also act as retailers often capture an undue share of the tobacco trade by withholding supplies; at times when the output is much restricted, from the genuine retailer.

Double Wedding at Shanghai.
Following upon the civil ceremonies which were held at H. B. M. Consulate-General before Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G., a very pretty double wedding took place at Union Church, Shanghai last week, the service in the church being read by the Rev. C. E. Darwell, M. A. The contracting parties were Miss Elizabeth Grubb Arthur Hutchison and Mr. Cyril Wentworth Porter, and Miss Mabel Mowat Hutchison and Mr. Marcel Auguste Annett, the brides being the eldest and youngest daughters, respectively, of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hutchison, of Shanghai.

Superintended the Derby.
After 45 years' service in the Metropolitan Police Force, Superintendent Robinson of the "V" Division, has retired. The division extends from Battersea to Epsom, an area of 65 square miles, with 17 police stations within its bounds. For the past 8 years Mr. Robinson has had charge of the arrangements for the Derby, Epsom Downs coming within his division. He has the Queen Victoria Jubilee medal and the King Edward and King George Coronation medals, and in 1914 he was presented at Buckingham Palace with the King's medal for long and distinguished service.

Jack's Romance.
Sailors of the United States flotillas stationed on the Irish coast have been visiting the Irish maids, and during the last month marriages have averaged about one a day. One which took place on Christmas Eve was of a romantic character, a sailor named Goff being wedded to Nora, second daughter of Lady Carroll, whose late husband was a leading figure in the civic life of Queenstown. The bride made the acquaintance of Goff shortly after his arrival in Ireland. They became engaged about two months ago. Many wedding presents were given by sailors of the Fleet.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, boils, Pimples, Sores of every kind, Plaques, Ulcers, etc. If so, don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and many ointments which do not cure. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly cleanse the body of all the poisons of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is

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GENERAL NEWS.

Billiard Shows for the Fleet.
H. W. Stevenson, the billiard champion, who has spent much of his time in entertaining wounded soldiers in hospitals, has accepted an invitation to give exhibitions on some of the vessels of the Grand Fleet. Stevenson's son, who had been in the Army for two and a half years, and is now only 19, was recently wounded.

New Convoy Chief.
Captain A. Trant, master mariner of the Leyland Line, who has been attached of the Naval Staff of the Admiralty since September, has been appointed Marine Superintendent in the Convoy Section of the Naval Staff. In this capacity he will visit the ports from time to time, and masters of ships are invited to call upon him if they have any matter they wish to report or discuss.

Generous Bequests to Theatrical Charities.

A fortune of £66,261 has been left by Mr. W. H. Kendall Grimes, the actor, who was known as "Mr. Kendall." He bequeathed a year's wages to each servant in his employ for two years, and his house and furniture at Filey, Yorks, to Miss Marie Lohr. The residue of his estate, after other bequests, goes to his wife, "Mrs. Kendall," and the ultimate residue, a large sum, is to be divided between various theatrical charities and the Middlesex Hospital.

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NOTICE TO ART LOVERS.

Being on tour through the South, but not having found here any suitable place for exhibiting my PICTURES, I respectfully beg the attention of all interested in art to become acquainted with my work. Same may be seen at the Carlton Hotel on the 26th and 27th MARCH, from 10 a.m. till 12 noon and from 3 to 6.30 p.m.

IVAN KOLMYKOFF.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

THE HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE will be
CLOSED from FRIDAY, March
29th to MONDAY, April 1st,
both days inclusive.

By Order,

R. HANCOCK,
Secretary, Hongkong Stock
Exchange.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1918.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE,
HONGKONG, 23RD MARCH, 1918

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THIS OFFICE will be entirely
CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY,
the 29th March. It will be
open for all purposes on the
following SATURDAY, SUN-
DAY and MONDAY till 1 P.M.

D. W. TRAYMAN,

Superintendent.

Imports and Exports

Hongkong,

5th March, 1918.

NOTICE.

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DINARY MEETING of
Shareholders will be held at the
Offices of the undersigned at
11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the
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Company will be CLOSED from
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can obtain a refund on pro-
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Club, on the Ground Floor of
the HONGKONG CLUB
ANNEXE, Chater Road, be-
tween the hours of 3.30 P.M.
and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY,
4th March, 1918, until 29th
March (SATURDAYS and
SUNDAYS excepted).

HOLDEES OF UNPAID WIN-
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residence without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issues to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1918.

BATTLE FACTORS.

If there is one factor more than another which is operating to the enemy's advantage in the present great offensive, on which he has staked his all, it is that provided by the immense masses of troops which he has at his command. Until a very brief time ago, the Allies were in the happy position of rejoicing in numerical superiority, but the final forcing of peace on Russia enabled the enemy to transport numerically Divisions to the Western theatre of the war, with the result, we cannot now doubt, that the balance is on the side of the Germans. It is this circumstance that has enabled the Huns to conceive and carry into effect their deadly onslaught against the British positions. The Germans have gathered up all their strength for this great concentrated thrust, and it has well been observed that if they fail now, when they have advantages which they will never again be able to command, they will have to settle down to face the absolute certainty of ultimate defeat.

The probability of the present German tactics being put into practice has long been foreseen, as also has the possibility of the Allied line in the West being bent. In the last week of the year 1917, the American War Secretary stated, in one of his weekly reviews, that, no matter what superiority in men and guns the enemy might for the time being be able to bring to bear in the West, and even admitting the eventual modification of the Allied line in his favour, he knew that his first result in merely local successes, which could have no determining influence on the final outcome of the war. And in this connection, Mr. Baker took occasion to point out the importance of building up America's man power, remarking: "We are the freest in the struggle; we have a reserve of man-power and a reserve of mechanical power, and our armies constitute the reserve of victory." There can be no doubt about it that the question of the eventual exercise of America's full pressure is a matter which has had much to do with the launch of the German offensive at the present time. The German High Command fully realised that the only possible moment for such a venture was in the interval between Russia's defection and the arrival of the great American Army. The moment has thus been well chosen, but we need not on that account despair of the result.

In a struggle like the present it is big battalions that count. The Germans are showing us that, but, happily, the battle has not yet ended. It has really only begun. Before it is finished we may and probably shall see a very different complexion put on the situation. The Sunday Times takes quite a sound line when it observes that, with time on our side and fewer troops to meet, our Generals may reasonably count on holding enough reserves to deal a crushing counter-stroke when Hindenburg has shattered his last legion against the impregnable British wall. That is a development which may very well come about, and we may be certain that the British High Command has an eye to some such turn of events. Well-directed and simultaneously delivered counter-measures can turn the blackest situation into a brilliant victory, and, if it comes to strategy, there is no doubt which of the rival Commands will show to the better advantage. At any rate, the British Army is now on its trial. It is facing a terrible ordeal in a truly magnificent spirit, and it has the hopes and prayers of thousands of Britons throughout the Empire that it will strike a great blow for the cause of liberty and freedom.

A Great Imperial Patriot.

Once again the notorious fire-eater General Hertzog, who is still languishing in the cold shades of Opposition in the South African Union Parliament, has given General Botha an opportunity of showing how great a patriot and pillar of our Empire we have in him. General Hertzog, ever "again the Government," wants to know South Africa's attitude regarding the Imperial Parliament's co-operation with our Allies in requisitioning Dutch ships. Of course, South Africa's distinguished Premier, without condescending to express any views on the action, which he and other eminent Imperialists in South Africa of Dutch descent might hold on this thorny question, merely informed General Hertzog that "South Africa as a part of the Empire had to do its duty in helping to see the war through," adding, amidst cheers, that "he certainly would not do anything to help Germany." It is the happy possession of such men as General Botha and General Smuts, who, having realised for what the British Empire stands, that has enabled the Empire to bring before the world an attitude of Imperial unity and strength which even in these critical days we can say will ultimately be found to be invincible.

A Much Needed Reform.

The present is perhaps not the most opportune time for calling attention to the many little blemishes that on all hands it is admitted have long marred the usefulness of the British Consular Service in China. Reform is in the air everywhere, and it is now well-known that in the great economic changes that are certain to take place even the most conservative of our institutions will have to undergo very considerable modifications. Hongkong, like other Crown Colonies, is to have its Commercial Attaché permanently stationed in the Colony, and that this and other similar appointments have been made with a view strictly to the usefulness of the holder of the post may be taken for granted.

The day has passed for British commercial men on the China Coast or anywhere else to tolerate the incompetence which, as a writer in the *Empire News* bluntly points out, is much too frequently in evidence in British Consular offices—ineptitude that is doubly objectionable by being almost invariably accompanied by an attitude of "superiority" which certain Consular officials are wont to assume when condescending to have any dealings with commercial men. We are glad to be able to say that in our own experience in China we have met with several striking examples quite contrary to those pointed out by the writer in the *Empire News*, for gradually during the past decade the illuminating fact has penetrated into some of our Consular offices that British Consular officials are the servants and not the masters of British commercial men abroad.

Sir John Anderson.

From the *Morning Post* we learn of the death of Sir John Anderson, Governor of Ceylon and formerly Governor of the Straits Settlements. For a considerable time past—in fact, almost since his appointment in 1916 to the Governorship of Ceylon—Sir John had been more or less seriously ill, and for some months there had been little hope entertained of his recovery. Sir John might truly be termed a great Imperialist, as practically his whole official career was spent in the service of the Colonial Office, which he entered in 1870. In 1904 and until 1911 he was Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States. To these duties was added the High Commissionership of the State of Brunei from 1906 till 1911, in which year, after most unsuccessful administration of the Colonies mentioned, he returned to the Colonial Office as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies—a position he held until his appointment to the Governorship of Ceylon. Sir John Anderson was unquestionably a great pillar of the British Empire, and the splendid work that he performed entitles him to a high position in the ranks of great Colonial Administrators.

DAY BY DAY.

GASHED WITH HONOURABLE SCARS.
LOW IN GLORY'S LAP THEY LIE,
THOUGH THEY FELL, THEY FELL
LIKE STARS.
STREAMING SPLENDOUR
THROUGH THE SKY.—Montgomery.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 29th anniversary of the death of John Bright.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1d.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals began to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., \$250; Butterfield and Swire, \$100; Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, \$100; Jardine Matheson and Co., \$100.

Heavy Ball.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with the larceny of \$955, and, secondly, with obtaining \$955 by false pretences. Mr. Shenton and Mr. F. X. D'Almaida appeared for defendant and Mr. B. Johnson was present for the prosecution. The case will be remembered as the one in which it is alleged, defendant, with a man, victimised two women, taking money from them and promising to give in return thirteen large pearls. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed in the sum of \$1,500.

A Fishing Boat Incident.

The master of a fishing boat has reported to the Police that in the early hours of this morning, while on his boat with his wife and two daughters, lying at anchor in Ma Lin Ho Bay, a boat containing five men rowed towards him. He challenged them, but they made no reply and boarded his boat. He shouted out "Save life," whereupon one of the men, armed with a chopper, cut him twice on the head seriously. His wife was also called out for help and she was wounded too, with the same instrument. The robbers ransacked the boat and took away with them a box containing money and clothing to the value of \$39.80.

CHARITY CONCERT.

Enjoyable Programme at the City Hall.

The fund for the orphans of the Portuguese victims who perished in the Racecourse disaster should very materially benefit as a result of the most enjoyable concert given in the Chamber of Commerce Room at the City Hall last night by Professor Danenbergs pupils, assisted by a number of other talented artists. The programme was one of all-round merit and by reason of its admirable variety gave great delight to all present. There was an extremely large audience, which included His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.) and the Consul for Portugal (Mr. Souza).

Sir John Anderson.

Many of the items on the programme were identical to those given at the recent concert by Professor Danenbergs pupils, each and all of whom performed in a manner which supplied eloquent proof of the pains which had been taken in their training. Some of the more advanced pianists showed talent of marked merit. The girls taking part were Miss Sarah Shaw, Miss Joyce Thornhill, Miss Lilian Chensiloy, Miss Florence Simmons, Miss Connie Martin, Miss Elsa Alves, Miss Eifrida Ousland, Miss May Woo, Miss Nolan, Master Nolan, Misses W. and A. Mackenzie and Mr. B. Burnage. In addition to these, Mrs. Balcan contributed a most delightful violin solo, while songs were also sung most pleasantly by Mrs. Stevens and Mr. Mariel. A feature of the programme was the trio for violin, piano and cello by Professor Papini, Professor Danenbergs and Mr. Pamier. This was beautifully played and proved one of the most attractive items of the evening. The concert was in every way a success, and Professor Danenbergs was to be commended for having arranged such an enjoyable evening in aid of such a worthy cause.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Interesting Matters Discussed at Annual Meeting.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, held last night in the Board Room at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company's offices. There was a very large attendance of members.

The Racecourse Disaster.

After the Hon. Secretary (Mr. John Bentley) had read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman made a feeling reference to the Racecourse disaster and moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting expresses sympathy with the relatives and friends of all those who perished or were injured in the awful catastrophe at Happy Valley on the 26th February."

Mr. E. J. Grist seconded and the motion was carried by those present standing in silence.

The Chairman's Speech.

The Chairman then said:—Gentlemen. The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands some days I will, with your permission, take them as read. I think you will all consider that we have come through a somewhat critical year satisfactorily. As mentioned in the report there were at the end of the year 502 Resident members and 39 Subscribers. The increase in subscriptions, some \$3,000 is larger in proportion as the whole of 1917 benefited by the increased subscription. Wages and maintenance at Happy Valley and Deepwater Bay are much about the same, but the additions to the Deepwater Bay Club House cost us somewhat more than was anticipated, and another improvement to further enlarge the dressing rooms has been made possible by a generous donation from Mr. Henry Humphreys, of \$729 which we estimate will cover nearly half the extra outlay. This sum together with the item of \$120 account Xmas Box I regret to say, through an oversight appeared in the accounts before you as credited to profit and loss account. In explanation I would say that the Xmas Box collection proved sufficient for both the European and Chinese Staff. The \$120 represents the proportion allotted to the Chinese Staff, which was not paid until China new year to the Chinese staff instead of making the usual whip round. There was certainly never any intention on the part of the Committee to accept contributions from members for specific purposes and then swell the profit and loss account with them. I apologise that the matter was not noticed before the accounts were circulated but as it is, I suggest that we leave the Xmas Box I regret to say, through an oversight appeared in the accounts before you as credited to profit and loss account. In explanation I would say that the Xmas Box collection proved sufficient for both the European and Chinese Staff. 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THE DOCTRINE OF THE FUTURE LIFE.

No. 3: Christ and the Saducees.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:

"That the dead are raised even Moses gave you to understand, in the place about the bush, when he called the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. Now He is not the God of dead persons, but of living ones; for all live unto Him."—Luke 20:37.

Belief in a future life may truly be called instinctive, and practically universal. Nevertheless there have always been some to deny it, and they render a service in their own way.

Our text is part of our Lord's reply to a question from the Saducees, a party which denied the resurrection and the existence of angel or demon. They were never numerous, and as a party died out in the course of the 2nd. Century A. D., but, being as a rule wealthy and highly placed, had a good deal of influence. It is usual to speak of them as the materialists of their day, but they believed in God, and no man who does that is a materialist in the strict sense. Further, they accepted the Mosaic law, but differed from the orthodox party in rejecting the oral tradition said to have come from Moses and to supplement the Law of the five books, especially in regard to this matter of the future life, on which the latter are silent. In this the Saducees were justified, for whilst there was much oral tradition there is no historical foundation for attributing its origin to Moses, but it seemed incredible to the Rabbis that the law should not have been enforced by sanctions drawn from the expectation of rewards or punishments beyond the grave.

It will be seen that Saduceesism was thus a belief which could be honestly held, even by men who would gladly have believed otherwise had their one authority, Moses, explicitly taught otherwise. It is clear also that the Saducees' negation would draw to its side characters of a less worthy kind, men whom it suited only too well to persuade themselves that there is nothing beyond the grave, as also the type which seems to like negation for its own sake and flatters its vanity by scorning the beliefs of others. These various types have always existed. We have them still, and are rather too ready to lump them all together as "materialists."

There was a certain Saducee teacher who taught earnestly that men ought to eschew evil and pursue good quite apart from any consideration of reward or punishment either here or hereafter. He held that considerations of that kind obscure the moral issue, and it is certain at least that if wronged they can do so.

Now that kind of Saducee is needed. He is no materialist, quite the reverse. He sees men projecting selfish fears or equally selfish expectations from the life here to the life beyond the grave, which is as essentially materialistic as anything can be. He very properly calls a halt, and bids us choose godliness for its own sake, whether it be profitable or not, either for this life or that which is to come, and thereby here serves the cause of true religion.

So much for fairness' sake, but the Saduceesism which tried to entangle Christ in His talk was not of this high order.

The question put to Him was not the enquiry of seekers after truth, but the crude, low-thoughted conundrum of men willing to ridicule a belief they misconceive. "Teacher," said they, "you who have authority, and know how to answer difficult questions, resolve us of this difficulty. We knew of a woman who had seven successive husbands. They and all died; now tell us, in this resurrection of the dead, whose wife will she be?" A pretty puzzle! What ground on which to approach the mystery and vanity of spiritual existence! Yet the Lord answered it seriously, so we may presume it was serious in the minds of some at any rate.

The difficulty arose from con-

cerns of the life that now is, as though the life of the glorified spirit were but the revival or prolongation of existence as we know it in the body—an which terms it is the easiest of tasks to show that the doctrine of a life to come is either unbelievable or not worth believing. The Master's reply set all that aside. "The children of this world," He said, "marry and are given in marriage, but they that are accounted worthy to attain to that world, and the resurrection of the dead, neither marry nor are given in marriage; for neither can they die any more; for they are equal unto the angels, and are the sons of God, being sons of the resurrection."

No slur, it should be needless to say, is here cast by the Master on marriage in itself. The repetitive phrase "marry and are given in marriage" may indeed suggest a well-directed reproof of the trafficking spirit with which the "children of this world" degrade God's bold ordinance, but He who shared the feast at Cana has no slight to pass on wedded life as God means it to be. Understanding this clearly and once for all, let us consider the rest of His reply.

External life is not mere perpetuated existence; it includes worth, being the perpetuation of that which is worth preserving. It is a good to be attained to, a prize to be striven for, not a figment to be joked about. "That world" is possessed by the soul which conquers "this world," overcome by God's grace its temptations, its seductions, its passions; lays hold again, by God's grace, of the life which is "life indeed."

This life, not being subject to death, needs no renewal of generation. It is therefore a state in which marriage, at any rate as the materialist regards and the world-minded arrange it, has no place. Relations of mutual helpfulness and affection may certainly subsist in "that world," but they will be free of any such difficulties as are suggested in the irrelevant problem propounded by carpent Saducees.

We have to bear in mind that the Jew's idea of resurrection was the reanimation of decomposed bodies, an absurd and unseemly notion which survives still, although St. Paul distinctly protested against it in the early Church, showing that there is provided for the glorified spirit a "spiritual body," that is to say an organism adapted to its heavenly surroundings as the material body is now adapted to its material environment—an organism beyond the range of mortality, bearing the image of the heavenly only and serving the occasions of the heavenly.

The omission of specific appeal to the "expectation" of a future life, felt to be a defect of the Mosaic teaching, may have been occasioned by the gross nature of those expectations among surrounding peoples whose superstitions were a perpetual snare to the tribes of Israel. In Egypt, e.g., men mummified their very casts against the day when these, with their owners, should return from the land of spirits to repossess the clay houses of which death had deprived them. So hard does man, even when highly civilized, find it to conceive existence apart from what he knows as matter, though of water itself he knows not what it is or, whether it be anyway as it seems.

The Christian hope of immortality is not, as some seem to think, a survival from superstition. It is rather an emergence out of superstition unto a pure and noble ideal worthy of God and of the creature made in His image.

A common objection to the hope of a future life is not an objection to the Christian view of it at all, but merely to the perpetuation of mundane existence on lines not essentially nobler than those all too commonly followed. Men will tell you they have had enough here and want no more of it hereafter. Enough of what? Three score years and ten are certainly sufficient of the kind of life which is all that many appear to aim at. But our Lord went on to show that even in the ancient law there was teaching about eternal life for those who could discern it.

"That the dead are raised even Moses showed when he called the Lord the God of Abraham." Vladivostok Service.

In view of the approaching return of spring, the Chinese Yusion Kaisa has decided to resume its Vladivostok steamer service, and despatched from Osaka on the 2nd inst. the s.s. Heijo Maru to the Siberian port.

The s.s. Hsien Maru followed her also from Osaka on the 9th,

the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. Now He is not the God of dead persons, but of living ones; for all live unto Him. To the Saducees this must have sounded surprising, as indeed it may to us, for we are so accustomed to think of those who are gone from us as "dead" that we even miss the meaning of words. "I am your father's friend" would mean in ordinary speech that the father still lived, in another land perhaps, but a land familiar to the messenger. "The dead" is but the expression of one side of the matter, the side of our darkness and limitation. It is a human word, not a divine one. None are dead to God. Here in the body, or elsewhere and otherwise, all are ever in His sight. The state of being may change but the personality does not cease, and it is only our limitation and narrowness which suggest that it does cease.

"All live unto Him." Behind all the various figures of speeches which set forth what the Scripture do set forth of the nature of the life to come, one thing is invariable. That one thing is the thought of God. God is the sun, centre, and soul of it all. Our relations sum up in the perfected relationship to Him, which is immediate, undivided, filial, and therefore blessed:—"They are the sons of God, being sons of the resurrection." You cannot make a heaven apart from God, and where some of our imaginings as to the future come short is just at this point, as indeed our life here comes short.

The alleged "revelations" of "spiritualism" are, I think, in general liable to the criticism that there is in them a dearth of God; they do not take us out of our lives and give us any vision of divine glory.

In conclusion, as all live unto God therefore all live unto one another. The relations of earthly life cannot in "that world" be identical with what they were here. But they will not be impoverished, on the contrary enlarged and enriched. The misunderstandings, the greater or lesser selfishness which mar human affections here at the best will then be no more, and the tears they have caused will be wiped away. But the comfort and help we have of one another in so far that is good is imperishable, for it is bound up with the sheaf of life. A question of the heart—how poignantly often it is asked—"shall we know each other on that other side?" Books have been written on the subject and countless sermons preached. But are these needed? Surely the matter is a simple one, seeing that all live unto God and personality outlasts death. We shall know each other far better in that perfect world than here is possible, here at best we are and must be strangers more or less even to our best beloved. God draws us "with the cords of a man"; heaven holds us by human ties. Let us not fear to lean our human hearts on Him.

There does seem to be a sort of haunting fear that loving God more must mean loving our dear ones less, or again that the hope of rejoining them is some detraction from the Christian's expectation of a spiritual heaven. Surely this is to set up a very needless contradiction. Let us welcome without misgiving whatever impulse of the heart will move it heavenward, helps us to live above ourselves, to look beyond the passing scene and to loosen the strange hold which its absorptions gain upon our natures if we have no vital interests beyond them. There are thousands, many of them, of men and women doing well their work in the world to-day with a hope and an outlook beyond it which are made vivid and real to them by the love so fair world not have let go of some whom God had given to them to love, in the deep quiet conviction that the love will not fail to find its own again, when, beyond the veil, our life is perfected in Him in whom we live, be it here or hereafter.

Spotted Fever.

Last Week's Figures.

The weekly health return shows that for the period ended March 23, there were 105 cases of cerebrospinal fever notified, of which 73 occurred in the City of Victoria. The soft-spoken were two Portuguese and the rest Chinese. There were 68 deaths from the fever.

For the forty-eight hours ended yesterday, 85 more cases were notified, of which 28 were from the City of Victoria. All the soft-spoken were Chinese, and there were 19 deaths.

Vladivostok Service.

In view of the approaching return of spring, the Chinese Yusion Kaisa has decided to resume its Vladivostok steamer service, and despatched from Osaka on the 2nd inst. the s.s. Heijo Maru to the Siberian port.

The s.s. Hsien Maru followed her also from Osaka on the 9th,

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

&c.,

LIVER SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

&c., &c.

TIENTSEN FLOOD FUNDS.

Thanks of Relief Council to University Students.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

"Holyoke" Attendance Cup. The cup kindly presented by the Hon. Mr. P. U. Holyoke, Corps Supt., for Attendance at Drills and Lectures has been awarded to the No. 4 V. A. D. (Queen's College Division).

Corps Parade.

Preliminary Notice.—All detachments will parade for inspection of equipment on the Cricket Ground on Sunday, April 14th, at 9 a.m.

No. 2 V. A. D. Thursday 28th inst.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 3 V. A. D. Tuesday 26th inst.—1.15 p.m. Recruit Drill.

Wednesday, 27th inst.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

Friday, 29th inst.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice.

February 22nd, 1918.

Sir,—With reference to the letter of February 2nd which I had the honour to receive from Your Excellency enclosing a donation of \$8,411 from the students of Hongkong University and requesting that it might be transmitted to the Union Flood Relief Council, and to my reply of the 6th instant asking that my thanks might be conveyed to the donors and saying that the money had been handed over to the Council, I now have the honour to send Your Excellency herewith a letter of thanks to the students of Hongkong University which I have received from the Council and request you to be good enough to forward it to its destination.

(Sd) KAO ERH CHIEN, (for the M.F.A.)

Translation of enclosure from the Metropolitan Flood Relief Union Council to Hongkong University:—

Wai Chiao Pu to H. M. Minister:

February 22nd, 1918.

Sir,—With reference to the letter of February 2nd which I had the honour to receive from Your Excellency enclosing a donation of \$8,411 from the students of Hongkong University and requesting that it might be transmitted to the Union Flood Relief Council, and to my reply of the 6th instant asking that my thanks might be conveyed to the donors and saying that the money had been handed over to the Council, I now have the honour to send Your Excellency herewith a letter of thanks to the students of Hongkong University which I have received from the Council and request you to be good enough to forward it to its destination.

NOTICE.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LIMITED.

ONE Certificate No. 576 for Twenty One Shares Nos. 27,000 to 27,020 inclusive, in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. Li Man Hing has been lost; and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Doddwell & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1918.

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UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Hongkong, 26th March, 1918.

Comfort first!

Footwear should be selected first—for comfort. That is why the Hanan Shoe is so popular, for although in style and wearing qualities it is all to be desired, the

HANAN SHOE

MACKINTOSH LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD,
TELEPHONE NO. 122.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR
NEW STOCK OF
SUN HELMETS
IN
SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

MADE BY
GLYN & CO.
44, OLD BOND STREET.
LONDON, W.

PRICES
AS THESE STYLES:
\$6.50 \$8.50 \$10.50
PITH HELMETS
\$3.75 \$5.00 \$8.00

NEW COLUMBIA
DANCE RECORDS.

A 5914 { It's not your Nationality, it's You. Trot
Every Little While...
A 5947 { Songs of the Night... Waltz.
A 5650 { When my Ship comes in... One-Step.
A 5929 { Settle down in a One-House Town... Waltz.
A 5032 { Charming... Waltz.
A 5912 { Kerry Mills... Barn Dance.
A 5908 { Rain Bow... Gavotte.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD
TEL. 1322.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Fresh Consignment

of

BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.**SUMMER VACATION TRIPS**
TO
BRITISH COLUMBIA
AND THE BEAUTIFUL
CANADIAN ROCKIES
AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE
GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD
Climbing-and
Bathing-all within short Distance of Comfortable Hotels and Private Homes

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Asia April 11th Empress of Russia July 4th
Empress of Russia May 9th Empress of Japan July 17th
Empress of Japan May 22nd Empress of Asia Aug. 1st
Empress of Russia Aug. 29th
Monteagle**CANADIAN PACIFIC**
OCEAN SERVICES
TRANS PACIFIC LINES
REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER.For particulars regarding passage, fare, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also interchanges of trips and descriptive literature apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.
J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
HONGKONG.**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**
APCAR LINE.Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Routs to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Mar. 27th.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Apr. 24th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" May 22nd.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to— Company's Office in

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Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Shiduoka Maru 12,500	SATUR. 30th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Kaga Maru 12,500	SAT. 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru 13,500	SAT. 20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru 13,500	SAT. 18th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Sangoon Maru 8,000	TUESDAY, 26th Mar.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN, MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, ZAMBALANACABA, SABAH, SABAH, SABAH, SABAH, SABAH, BRISBANE, & STONEY, NEW YORK, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE AND PANAMA, CALIFORNIA, HONOLULU, HONGKONG, MALACCA & COLOMBO, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

*Omitting Shanghai & Moji.

*Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificient and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashii Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 21,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Katori Maru SAT. 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.

*Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

*Omitting Shanghai & Moji.

*Wireless Telegraphy.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Suyang	27th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	28th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	29th Mar. at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Tamsui	29th Mar. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungklang	30th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	2nd Apr. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

Hongkong March 26, 1918.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export of Japanese Vessels Abroad.

The export of Japanese vessels abroad has been studiously tabooed since the issue of the Shipping Restriction Act. So far 50 Japanese vessels, including the following eleven Dairen-registered vessels, have been sold abroad:

Tons Ship's Price. Sold to
Gozan 3,198 1,100,000 Norway
Shiro 3,193 1,100,000 France
Shiro 2,550 Spain
Yamato 4,121 1,750,000 U.K.
Kurohime 6,300 2,500,000 M.M.
Kwato 6,592 2,500,000 France
Asama 6,730 2,500,000

A New Association.

A few weeks ago a meeting of a representative number of members of the commercial staffs connected with the shipbuilding, engineering and steel industries was held at the Hotel Metropole, Newcastle, when it was decided to form an organisation under the title of "The Shipbuilding, Engineering, and Steel Commercial Staffs' Association," to improve the status and promote the interests of this profession. That such an association would prove a great benefit not only to the commercial profession, but to the foregoing industries generally, must be admitted by all with the interests of these industries at heart. The first annual general meeting of this association recently took place at Newcastle, when considerably over 200 delegates representing the various commercial staffs were present and unanimously confirmed the rules submitted. The various officers were elected and a very strong and representative executive council appointed. Mr. J. Mathieson of Blackhill, was unanimously elected president, and Mr. T. J. Ridley, of Monkseaton; and Mr. G. F. McGregor, of Walkerville, vice-presidents for the ensuing year. The President, in his opening address, remarked that he was not only expressing his own opinion, but that of everyone present, when he stated that the want of such an association—as had now been formed—had been felt for many years, and he was quite confident that when the objects of the association were made known a very large membership would be assured. He further enlarged upon the objects of the association by stating that it was not formed on revolutionary principles, but rather evolutionary and to work on conciliatory lines. From all reports the association is a really live one, and it must eventually have a large bearing upon the successful working of the commercial branches of industries embraced. It is understood that lectures having a special bearing on commercial problems and training appertaining to these industries have already been arranged, and will no doubt be awaited with great interest. Further announcements regarding these will be made at an early date.

Age for Wrong Declaration.

At Hull recently, B. Lindberg, a Swedish shipmaster, was summoned for signing a wrong declaration as to the amount of ship's stores which he was to take with him on board the ship. Mr. Hubbard, of the London Customs, prosecuted and stated that, although the Board of Trade only allowed a small quantity of soap for the use of the ship's crew, the Customs officer found fifteen packets containing 33 lbs. of soap on board. The export of soap to Sweden was prohibited. The defendant said he was ignorant of the regulations, and had been misled by the stewardess. The magistrate fined the defendant £50, including costs, or four months' imprisonment, and said the case would have a deterrent effect on other neutral shipmasters in English ports in making incorrect declarations.

Head of Minesweeping Division.

The new "Navy List" tells us that the Naval War Staff now has a mine-sweeping division, the head of which is Captain Lionel G. Preston. He is a very young captain, and won his promotion by heroic mine-sweeping work in the earliest days of the war. He was one of the few mine-sweeping experts we had then, and commanded the Skipjack during the clearance of German minefields off the Yorkshire coast. The Admiralty published an account of his feats. On one occasion he went into the middle of a minefield after some trawlers had started mines exploding, and worked patiently for the removal of the "crops" until all had been disposed of them.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

PAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
TEIJI MARU	22,600	9th April.
NIPPON MARU	18,000	15th April.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	27th April.
PERSEA MARU	19,000	10th May.
KOREA MARU	18,000	24th May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	8th June.

*The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSEA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

*Omitting Manila Eastbound.

*Wireless Telegraphy.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For further information apply to

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, T. DAIGO, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

*Omitting Shanghai & Moji.

*Wireless Telegraphy.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjilmanek Bintang Arakat

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Hongkong, York Buildings.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GREAT BATTLE IN FRANCE.

Fresh German Attacks.

The covering actions of brigades and divisions, fought with a view to securing orderly withdrawals, are magnificent episodes. Two battalions sustained flank fights until the object was attained. The battalions were reduced to seventy pieces. Enemy cavalry is reported in various places, but usually were only to screen patrols. There is not yet any sign of German tanks, although picked men have been trained to operate them. The heaviest fighting has been on the flanks of the battle-front, the southern flank yielding the most ground. The withdrawal in the centre has been very slow and carried out in most places under the necessity of maintaining a good line.

The weather is still gloriously fine. Our airmen are bearing a most brilliant share in the struggle. Although tired the spirit of the troops defies all language.

London, March 25.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Fresh hostile attacks were made this morning in great strength on the whole front and continued all day. Southward of Peronne, after heavy fighting, the enemy crossed the Somme at certain points. These are being dealt with. The enemy's attacks northward of Peronne were of the greatest violence against the line of the Tortiller River. Our troops in this area have withdrawn fighting to a new position. Further northward we repulsed repeated assaults by large bodies, inflicting heavy losses. In this fighting the seventh and tenth divisions greatly distinguished themselves, bearing off many attacks.

A Canadian correspondent telegraphs that the greatest gas bombardment in the world's history was carried out by the Canadians on the night of March 23rd, against enemy positions between Lens and Hill 70. At eleven o'clock 8,000 drums were simultaneously released from the outskirts of Lens and favouring winds carried the gas to the enemy supports, reserves and assembly areas. Nine minutes later the Canadian guns opened a slow bombardment which quickened in forty minutes to an intensive creeping barrage.

The Bombardment of Paris.

London, March 24.

Hitherto there is no explanation of the long range shelling of Paris, which is a mystery, as the nearest point on the front is usually regarded as forty miles away.

A Paris message states that the long range German gun mentioned last evening is situated twenty kilometres beyond the French line and 180 kilometres from Paris.

Public Life Continues.

Paris, March 24.

The long range quarter-hourly bombardment of Paris recommenced at seven this morning, at a range of over 120 kilometres. There were a few casualties.

The Government has decided despite the long range bombardments that public life, including the administrative public services, trains and trams will be continued as usual. Other gatherings are forbidden. To-day's bombardment is proceeding at eight-minute intervals. At 10.30 a.m. seventeen shells had fallen.

Later,

Twenty-four shells have been discharged in the bombardment cabled last night. It is alternatively theorized that the projectiles are mechanically constructed whereby they gather fresh force subsequently to their discharge from the gun, or an infinitely more powerful explosive is employed than hitherto known.

Nearly a Hundred German Divisions.

London, March 24.

A Paris semi-official message says that forty enemy divisions were identified in the first day's offensive. At present ninety-seven German divisions have been thrown in and others are continually coming in. Thus the forces on the western front are concentrating against the British.

The French Front.

London, March 24.

A French communiqué reports intermittent artillery activity at Chemin des Dames, occasionally violent duels in Champagne heights on the right of the Aisne between Courances Wood and Bezonvau and at Hartmanns Weidekopf.

The Aviation Operations.

London, March 25.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation says that 64 enemy aeroplanes were downed on Saturday on the battle-front.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation says: The weather was favourable on Saturday. Aeroplanes were constantly employed in reconnoitring, photography, bombing, and reporting targets to the artillery. Our pilots fired many thousand rounds from a low height on hostile troops, massed in villages and in the open. Bombing was carried out continuously all day, over fourteen tons being dropped on billets, on high velocity guns and on rail-stations in the battle area. The enemy's low-fliers were most persistent in their attacks on our infantry in the trench areas. Many of these were brought down by our pilots. In all 20 hostile machines were brought down and 25 driven down out of control. We destroyed two balloons. Nine of ours are missing.

Several fires were started, one being of great size, the flames reaching a height of 300 feet and the smoke reaching 5,000 feet. The configuration was visible for 36 miles. Thirty-two hostile machines attacked our bombers and a fierce fight ensued. We brought down in flames an enemy machine and another was brought down in the centre of Mannheim. We also drove down five others uncontrollable. Despite severe combat and heavy gunfire all our machines returned except two.

SOUTH AFRICA AND DUTCH SHIPPING.

Cape Town, March 24.

In the House of Assembly Mr. Hartzog attacked the Allies for taking over the Dutch ships and asked whether South Africa was a partner in this act.

General Botha pointed out that South Africa as a part of the Empire had to do its duty in helping to see the war through. South Africa had not been consulted but declined to express views which might lead to further trouble. He emphasized that he certainly would not do anything to help Germany. (Cheers).

GERMAN RAIDER CAPTURED.

Washington, March 24.

An American warship has brought to a Pacific port the sixty foot motor boat "Agricola," manned by a German crew. It is stated the vessel was operating as a raider in the Pacific and was capable of sinking any merchantman. She is alleged to have been fitted out on the west coast of Mexico.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 25.

Silver is quoted at forty-six. There is continued scarcity and the market is firm.

YACHTING.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

The eighth of the series of Club Championship races for the Handicap Class, One Design Class, and Hayward Hays and Gail Classes was sailed off on Saturday afternoon with the following results:—

Handicap Class.

Courses:—Lyman Beacon (P), Cast Rock Buoy (P), Lyman Beacon (P). Distance:—10.1 miles.

Yacht	Heads on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time	Position	Points for Race to Date
Dionne	M.S. H.M.S. 2.31	5.17.01	5.19.32	(1) Rolls	7
Rolls	H.M.S. Scratch	5.18.69	5.18.09	(2) Diane	5
Jessica	M.S. 1.41	D.N.S.		(3) Diana	4
Diana	M.S. 5.03	4.25.16	5.37.12	— Jessica	—
Colleen	M.S. 7.34	D.N.S.		— Colleen	—
Aileen	M.S. 10.06	D.N.S.		— Aileen	18

One Design Class.

Courses:—Lyman Beacon (P), Cast Rock Buoy (P), Channel Rock (P). Distance:—8.1 miles.

Yacht	Heads on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time	Position	Points for Race to Date
Ailsa	M.S. H.M.S. Scratch	5.27.56	5.27.58	(1) Daphne	5
Bonita	M.S. D.N.S.			(2) Halcyon	3
Daphne	M.S. 5.23.46	5.23.46		(3) Ailsa	2
Halcyon	M.S. 5.24.01	5.24.01		— Bonita	7

Hayward Hays and Gail Class.

Courses:—Lyman Beacon (P), Cast Rock Buoy (P), Channel Rock (P). Distance:—8.1 miles.

Yacht	Heads on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time	Position	Points for Race to Date
Lysbeth	M.S. H.M.S. 1.25	8.06.24	6.07.49	(1) Dawn	8
Dawn	M.S. H.M.S. 4.25.33	16.5.28.58	6.07.49	(2) Toinette	6
Toinette	M.S. H.M.S. 4.25.58.10	10.5.58.52		(3) Lady Ursula	5
Gail	M.S. H.M.S. 4.25.58.10	10.5.58.52		— Lysbeth	4
Lady Ursula	M.S. H.M.S. 6.04.17	6.04.17		— Dorothy	8
Dorothy	M.S. H.M.S. D.N.S.			— Asthore	37
Asthore	M.S. H.M.S. 4.2 D.N.S.			—	13

The fourth of the Series of Cruiser Club Championship Races was sailed off on Sunday last, and resulted as under:—

Chinese Rig. Courses:—Eukara Rock Buoy (P). Distance:—17 miles.

Yacht	Heads on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time	Position	Points for Race to Date
Lady Jean	M.S. H.M.S. 2.18.33	2.18.33		(1) Lady Jane	6
Genoa	M.S. H.M.S. 5.40	2.31.08	2.26.25	(2) Niche	4
Dorothy II	M.S. H.M.S. 11.20	2.44.03	2.32.43	(3) Oonone	3
Niobe	M.S. H.M.S. 11.20	2.30.44	2.19.24	(4) Dorothy II	2
Helen	M.S. H.M.S. N.B.S.			— Helen	8

English Rig. Courses:—Eukara Rock Buoy (P). Distance:—1/4 miles.

Yacht	Heads on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time	Position	Points for Race to Date
La Cigale	M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S. Scr. D.N.S.			(1) Feathers	8
Vesper	M.S. H.M.S. 2.28.40	2.05.30	1.42.58	(2) Irene	6
Vera	M.S. H.M.S. 2.28.20	2.07.38	1.39.13	(3) Irene	5
Feathers	M.S. H.M.S. 21.10	2.23.00	1.31.50	(4) Mist	4
Irene	M.S. H.M.S. 24.00	2.08.29	1.34.20	— Queen Bee	3
Mist	M.S. H.M.S. 34.00	2.32.14	1.58.11	—	—

Position Points for Race to Date.

1. Feathers 8 19

2. Irene 6 22

3. Irene 5 22

4. Vesper 4 18

5. Mist 3 11

— La Cigale 3 8

— Queen Bee — —

KILLED IN ACTION.

Death of Former Hongkong Government Official.

We take the following from the *South African Herald* of January 19.

"The death in action is announced of Cyril Francis Wogan Bowen Rowlands, previously reported

missing, believed dead. He fought in the Imperial Yeomanry during the South African War, and was awarded the South African Medal.

Subsequently he entered the Colonial Service, and obtained an appointment at Hongkong. From

the outbreak of the present war he continually endeavoured to obtain

permission to join the Army, but it was not till nearly the middle

of 1917 that he was granted leave, and returned to England, where

he at once joined the 'Artists' R.F.C.'

He was 37 years of age, the youngest child of the late Mr.

William Bowen Rowlands, K.C.

for Cardiganshire, and Recorder of Swansea, and at the time of his death, Judge of County Courts on the Chester Circuit."

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared on be-

half a number of Chinese who

lost relatives in the disaster. Mr.

F. B. L. Bowley represented the

contractor, Tee Hok, who built

the matches; Mr. D. V. Stevenson

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

EGYPT.

U.S. CENSORSHIP MODIFIED.

Some Curious Customs.

More Latitude Given in War News Publication.

port of embarkation; or information of the movement of military forces toward seaports or of the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be drawn of any intention to embark them for service abroad; and information of the assembling of troops or convoys; and information of the embarkation itself.

(6.) Information of the arrival at any European port of American war vessels, troops, or any portion of any expeditionary forces, combatant or non-combatant.

(7.) Information of the time of departure of merchant ships from American or European ports, or information of the ports from which they sailed, or information of their cargoes.

(8.) Requests that nothing be published tending to disclose the names of line officers or individual units in expeditionary forces, tending to reveal the identity of American merchant ships and crews engaging submarines, and giving information regarding drydocks, repair, and construction work have been withdrawn entirely. It is explained unofficially that these were withdrawn because of the difficulty in having them universally observed.

(9.) Information as to convoys and as to the sighting of friendly or enemy ships, whether naval or merchant.

(10.) Information of the locality, number, or identity of vessels belonging to our own navy or to the navies of any country at war with Germany.

(11.) Information of the coast or anti-aircraft defence of the United States. Any information of their very existence, as well as the number, nature, or position of their guns, is dangerous.

(12.) Information of the laying of mines or mine fields or of any harbour defences.

(13.) Information of the aircraft and appearances used at Government aviation schools for experimental tests under military authority, and information of contract and production of air material, and information tending to disclose the numbers and organisation of the air division, excepting when authorised by the Committee on Public Information.

(14.) Information of all Government devices and experiments in war material, excepting when authorised by the Committee on Public Information.

(15.) Information of secret notices issued to mariners or other confidential instructions issued by the Navy or the Department of Commerce relating to lights, lightships, buoys, or other guides to navigation.

(16.) Information as to the number, size, character or location of ships of the navy ordered laid down at any port or shipyard, or in actual process of construction; or information that they are launched or in commission.

(17.) Information of the train or boat schedules of travelling official missions in transit through the United States.

(18.) Information of the transportation of munitions, or of war material.

Photographs conveying the information specified above should not be published.

These requests go to the press without larger authority than the necessities of the war-making branches. Their enforcement is a matter for the press itself. To the overwhelming proportion of newspapers, who have given unselfish patriotic adherence to the voluntary agreement, the Government extends its gratitude and high appreciation.

A German Australia.

A traveller who has recently returned to Sydney from what was formerly German New Guinea says that the plantations there are becoming wonderfully productive and profitable. The Germans still retain all their interests, and they are firmly convinced that New Guinea will again become a German territory after the war. Some of them go so far as to far declare their strong belief that Australia itself will become a German territory after the conclusion of hostilities.

The requests follow:

For the protection of our military and naval forces and of merchant shipping it is requested that secrecy be observed in all matters of:

(1.) Advance information of the routes and schedules of troop movements. (See paragraph five.)

(2.) Information tending to disclose the number of troops in the expeditionary forces abroad.

(3.) Information calculated to disclose location of the permanent bases or bases abroad.

(4.) Information that would disclose the location of American units or the ventral position of American aviators. Although the wind was blowing violently he made a loop successfully, but on attempting to repeat the feat he fell. He was dying when picked up, but insisted on reporting to his American comrades with his last breath.

(5.) Information tending to disclose an essential or actual

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;

B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks. 8610.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons. b. 8320

North Chinas. b. 130

Unions. s. & ss. 8300

Yangtzes. b. ex 73 8317

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires. b. 133

H. K. Fires. n. 833

SHIPPING.

Doughs. s. 874

Steamboats. b. 819

Indos (Def.). s. 154

Indos (Pref.). b. 833

Shells. b. 120

Ferries. s. 828

REFINERIES.

Sugars. sa. 830

Malabons. b. 829

MINING.

Kailana. b. 40

Langkats. n. 14

Raub. s. 83

Tronohs. b. 33

Urals. b. 20

Oriental Cons. n. 27

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves. ss. 88

Kowloon Docks. b. x. d. 1214

Shai Docks. b. 796

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals. b. 890

H. K. Hotels. b. 871

Land Invest. b. 824

H'phrey's Est. sa. 86

K'loon Lands. n. 827

Shai Lands. b. 70

West Points. n. 878

Reclaimations. n. 110

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos. b. 175

Kung Yiks. b. 15

Shai Cottons. sa. 139

Orientals. b. 48

Yangtzeapo. b. 865

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos. b. 83

China Light & P. b. 8410

Providents. n. 8710

Dairy Farms. b. 829

Green Islands. n. x. d. 87

H. K. Electrics. n. 848

H. K. Ice Co. n. 8225

Ropes. n. 826

Steel Foundries. n. 810

Trams. Low Level. s. 820

Trams. Peak. old s. 83

Trams. Peak. new s. ota. 80

Laundries. n. 84

U. Waterboats. n. 811

Watsons. b. 854

Wm. Powells. b. 861

Morning Posts. n. 829

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

CORRECTED TO MOON TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1918.

BENJAMIN POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, Tel. address: Broker.

NOTICE.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T. 3/14

Demand. 3/14

30 d. 3/14

4 m/s. 3/14

T/T Shanghai. Nom.

T/T Singapore. 1337

T/T Japan. 1423

T/T India. Nom.

Demand, India. Nom.

T/T San Francisco. 74

T/T San Francisco & New York

T/T Java. 1634

T/T Marks. Nom.

T/T France. 424

Demand, Paris. 1244

T/T London. 1244

4 m/s. L/C. 3/24

4 m/s. D/P. 3/25

6 m/s. L/C. 3/26

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne. 3/27

30 d/s. San Francisco. 7514

Inco & New York. 7514

4 m/s. Marks. Nom.

4 m/s. France. 439

6 m/s. France. 444

Demand, Germany. Nom.

Demand, New York. Nom.

T/T Bombay. Nom.

Demand, Bombay. Nom.

T/T Calcutta. Nom.

Demand, Manila. 148

Demand, Singapore. 1337

Gibraltar. 34% prem.

On Saigon. 14% prem.

On Bangkok. 14% prem.

Sri Lanka. 14.35 Nom.

T/T London. 41.80

T/T Silver. 46

T/T Gold. 150

Canton. 7514

NOTICE.

DISCOUNT. SEE \$100.

Hongkong 5 cts. p. sub. c. \$4.00 dim.

100%.

150%.

200%.

250%.

300%.

350%.

400%.

450%.

500%.

550%.

600%.

650%.

700%.

750%.

800%.

850%.

900%.

950%.

1000%.

1050%.

1100%.

1150%.

1200%.

1250%.

1300%.

1350%.

1400%.

1450%.

1500%.

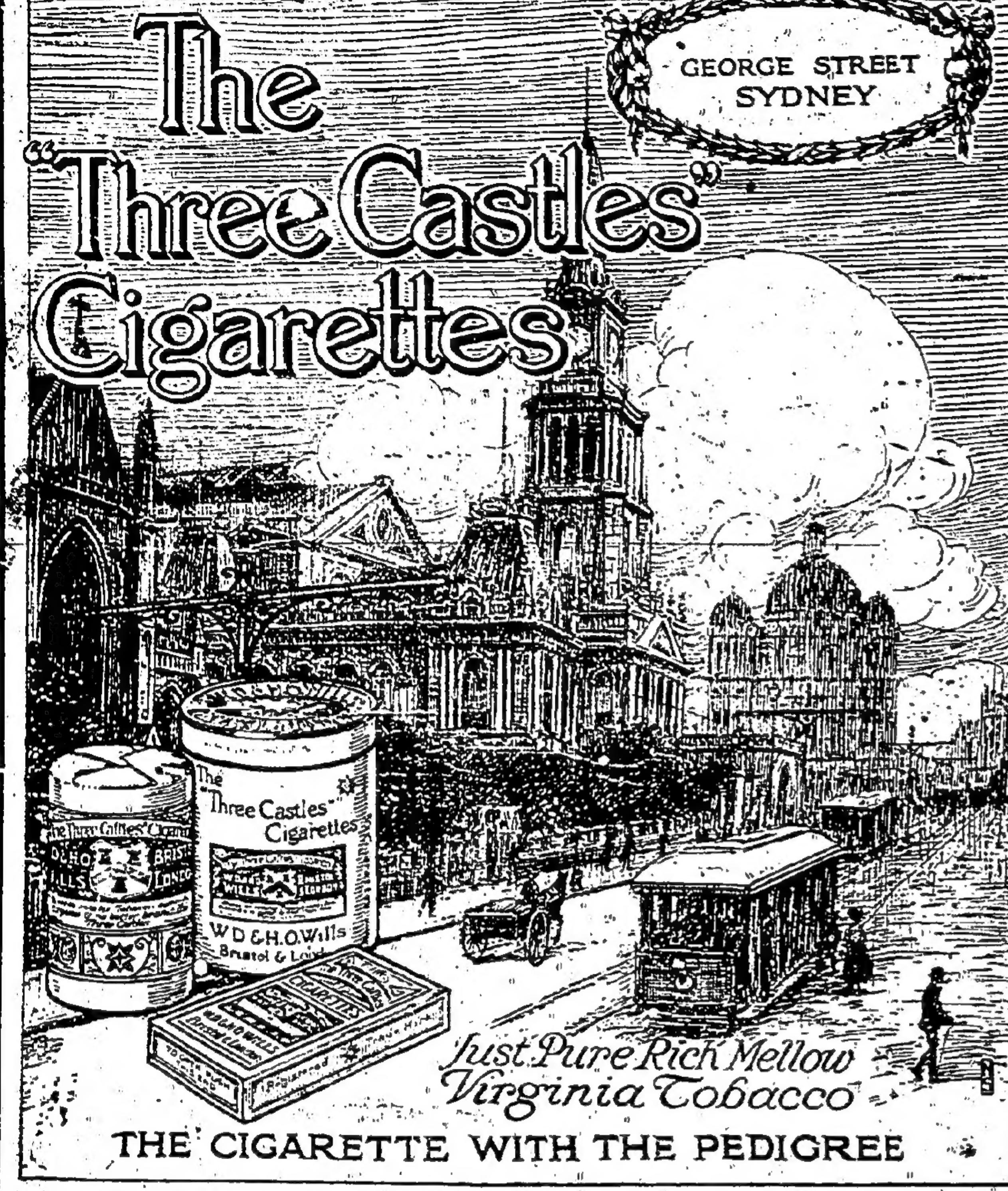
1550%.

1600%.

1650%.

1700%.

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



MODES OF THE MOMENT.

The *Vogue* of the Picturesque. In these strenuous days, when so many women are engaged in more or less important war-work, strictly utilitarian and "practical" costumes must naturally be worn by them for a good many hours of every day. To appear clad in kilts is no longer man's exclusive privilege, while the uniforms of the Red Cross nurses and the distinctive suits which are necessary for the workers on the land have come to be accepted as suitable war-time garb.

There are times and seasons, however, when even the most enthusiastic workers are glad to wear motifs for a while, and it is only natural, perhaps, that women should choose to appear, out of doors, in garments that are as different as possible from their every-day working clothes. It is this condition of things which may account in some measure for the present *vogue* of the picturesque, a *vogue* which finds expression with ever-increasing persistency in all those gowns which are intended exclusively for horse use.

Clothing fabrics, such as soft satin, crepe de Chine, and chiffon velvet, lend themselves admirably to the picturesque styles chosen, almost without exception, at the moment for rest gowns and tea-gowns. Lightly-folded draperies are sometimes arranged to come from each shoulder, crossing in front with a fichu effect, and then losing themselves in the long flowing lines of the skirt. These skirts, by the way, are often long enough to rest upon the ground. In other instances the straight, semi-fitting bodices are made oval in style, cut square at the neck, and reaching far below the natural position of the waist to a line where they are met by an encircling band of embroidery, below which there comes a plainly pleated skirt.

Tassels of every sort and kind have made their appearance, lately on gowns, blouses, and jumpers, as well as in the world of millinery, and it is difficult to say what they came or what claims they have to their present

widespread popularity. There is something perhaps in the suggestion that they were inspired in the first instance by the tassels on the caps worn by Belgian soldiers, but be that as it may, the present triumph of the tassel is complete.

Fashion repeats itself even as history does, and at the present moment the great authorities with whom the modes originate are endeavoring to revive a quaint and curious fashion of bygone days in the shape of quilted trimmings, softly padded and stitched across and across in the fashion of Japanese silk dressing-gowns. Sometimes the stitching are curved and arranged in fancy patterns, but they are more often to be seen in straight lines which intersect each other. Certain afternoon frocks in soft silk are quilted in this way at the line of the waist in front and again perhaps at the shoulders and at the hem. The effect is certainly original if not altogether becoming. Silk evening wraps are also being adorned in like fashion and further decorated with floral embroideries which are quite in keeping with the quilting of the material. The completely quilted underskirts which we associate with Lady Teazle and "The School for Scandal" have not yet made their reappearance, but they are very possibly among the surprises of the future.

Softly draped fabrics in muslin, net and lace, Quaker-like and demure, are also among the latter-day revivals, and have much to recommend them apart from the fact that they are invariably becoming. They give a dainty air of freshness to any and every gown, and they can be washed, or cleaned as occasion requires, since they are always complete in themselves and made separately from the bodices with which they are worn. The most usual and economical of these fabrics are made in strong net with bordering trills of Valenciennes or Mechlin lace. Others again intended for daylight wear are of clear lawn, edged with lilles of the same material—Mary Whitley in the *Daily Chronicle*.

NOTICES.
WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833



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POST OFFICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

(Good Friday, the 13th, Saturday, the 14th and Monday, the 16th April, being General Holidays, the Post Office will be open on those days from 8 to 9 a.m. There will be one delivery of ordinary commercial parcels and one collection from the Post Boxes on each day.)

The Mail of October 15th will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

There will be one special delivery of Registered correspondence on Saturday and Monday at 9 a.m.

The Parcel Post service to Shensi and Kansu provinces is suspended.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechuan Province is suspended until further notice.

In future mail for Kansu will be closed at the General Post Office and at Shuang Wan, P. O. at 5 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on other days as at present.

The Russian Post Office refuses to accept any further mails for transmission to Europe by the Trans-Siberian railway.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels except those for Prisoners of War and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censor unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 1 lb. ... 90 cents.
Do. 1 lb. ... \$1.30
Do. 1 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

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